We may add that all our payments against above goods will be made to the credit of the respective firms with the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, 2 Bishopsgate Street, London, E. C., where all our payments have been made on behalf of Belgian manufacturers since the outbreak of the war.

Yours, etc.,
Cowie Bros. & Co.,
(Sd.) W. GOVAN.

Revenue
R. & S. 1077.

4th March 1915.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter of the 22nd February, I am directed to inform you that the Government of India are prepared to permit importation into India of goods of Belgian origin, previously imported into the United Kingdom under special or general license granted by the Board of Trade, on production to the Indian customs authorities of the original license or of a certified copy.

In the case of such goods not previously imported into the United Kingdom, but transhipped in British ports, or imported direct into India, it would be necessary for you to produce to the Indian Customs authorities the original or a certified copy of the license from the Board of Trade authorising you to procure the goods from Belgium, together with an undertaking that the Board's requirements as regards payment for the goods will be complied with, and also a certificate granted by a British Consular Officer to the effect that he is satisfied from documentary evidence laid before him that the goods are in fact of Belgian origin.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Sd). E. J. TURNER.

Messrs. Cowie Bros. & Co.,
20, Blythswood Square,
Glasgow.

The Board of Trade, in consultation with the Parliamentary Counsel (who is now entrusted with 'Trading with the enemy' questions), have arranged a policy of granting what amounts to a general license to procure Belgian goods on certain conditions and to import them into the United Kingdom.

There is no reason to doubt that the Government of India, who have already expressed their willingness to admit into India Belgian goods, already imported into the United Kingdom under special license, on production of the original license at the Indian port, will be ready to follow the present lead of the Board of Trade. So far as concerns firms established in India they could act on these lines on their own account. But the more usual cases will be those in which firms in the United Kingdom wish to send Belgian goods from Holland to India either *via* the United Kingdom or direct.

If sent *via* the United Kingdom, *i.e.*, if they are first landed here, they would be covered by the Government of India's decision already expressed (see above). If only transhipped in the United Kingdom, or if sent direct to India, the issue of a license, in the case of a British firm, would present difficulties, since neither this Office nor the Government of India would be in a position to know the status of a British firm or its *bona fides*, which knowledge would be necessary before a license should be given. Therefore it seems best to adhere *in the case of British firms*, to the principle already adopted, that import into India should only be permitted if the goods have been procured from Belgium under a license (special or general) granted by the Board of Trade.

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office have undertaken orally to inform this Office of any general licenses so granted, and we can inform India. It will then be sufficient for the firm to produce to the Indian Customs, on import into India, a certified copy of their license granted by the Board, together with the undertaking and the certificate referred to in the penultimate paragraph of the model form of letter sent over by the Board (below).

No. G. 10835—*G. M.* 219-15-7, *dated 2nd February* 1916.

The powers conferred by Governmet Notification No. G. 1083—G. M. 56-10-5, dated the 18th August 1910, on the Rev. George Kannegiesser of the Leipsig Evangelical Lutheran Mission to solemnise marriages and to grant certificates of marriage within the territories of Mysore under the Indian Christian Marriage Laws in force in Mysore, are hereby revoked.

No. J. 3028—*Cts.* 29-15-4, *dated 2nd February* 1916.

Under Section 3 of the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913, the Government are pleased to establish a Village Court in each of the marginally named villages in the Kolar District with effect from the 1st April 1916.

Koppa in the Bowringpet Taluk.
Holur in the Kolar Taluk.

2. Each such court shall have, and exercise, jurisdiction over the whole of the village in which it is situated.

No. 5420—*San.* 11-15-28, *dated* 26*th January* 1916.

For "Goribidnur Taluk" against the place "Yellodu" in Notification No. 4862—San. 11-15-15, dated the 5th January 1916, published on page 13, Part I of the *Mysore Gazette* dated the 6th idem, read "Gudibanda Sub-Taluk."

No. 5590—*San.* 66-15-4, *dated 2nd February* 1916.

The following notification issued by the Bombay Government is republished for general information :—

"Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that in view of the prevalence of plague in Pandharpur town and the surrounding villages there is a danger of the infection being contracted by the pilgrims if they are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing *Maghi* fair :

In exercise of the power delegated to him under Sub-section 3 of Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance of any persons, at the said fair from the 10th to 17th February 1916, both days inclusive, and directs that during this period no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at any stations within the limits of the Bombay Presidency on any of the railway systems mentioned in the margin for stations from Barsi to Pandharpur on the Barsi Light Railway and for stations from Kem to Madha on the G. I. P. Railway to persons intending or believed to be intending to visit Pandharpur for the aforesaid fair.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.
G. I. P. Railway.
Madras and S. M. Railway.
Barsi Light Railway.
Bhavanagar State Railway.
Gondal-Porbandar State Railway.
Jamnagar State Railway.
Junagadh State Railway.
Morvi Railway.

All persons proceeding to the said fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back."

No. 5591—*San.* 12-15-23, *dated 2nd February* 1916.

In continuation of Government Notification No. 7772—San. 33-13-20, dated the 12th February 1914, it is hereby declared that under clause 1 of Section 2 of Regulation I of 1906, vaccination shall be compulsory for a further period of five years, from 1st March 1916, within the limits of the Bowringpet Municipality.

No. 5594—*San.* 12-15-24, *dated 2nd February* 1916.

It is hereby declared that, under clause 1 of Section 2 of Regulation I of 1906, vaccination shall be compulsory for a period of two years, from 1st March 1916, within the limits of the Hiriyur Municipality.

No. 5597—*San.* 17-15-49, *dated 2nd February* 1916.

The following notification of the Madras Government is republished for general information :—

"Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Tiruchendur in the Tiruchendur Taluk of the Tinnevelly District, if persons from the infected portions of the Salem, Coimbatore and Madura Districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Masi festival and cattle fair :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 5th February to the 5th March 1916, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back."

By Order,
D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.